

has not been followed by any action on the part of the infantry of the enemy.

"At Epargue we have prevented the enemy from occupying a crater reduced by the explosion of one of their mines.

"There is nothing to report from the remainder of the front, excepting the customary cannonading."

Government bonds are rising fractionally on the results of the Battle of Verdun.

Although it is not mentioned in the official report, despatches from the front say French troops under Gen. Petain have completely blocked all German attempts to capture Peper Heights, north of Verdun, by a flank attack. Driven out of Douaumont village, Petain is making a stand around the strong redoubt less than a mile southwest of Douaumont. Here the French have repulsed with heavy losses successive charges by the Germans, who hope to penetrate the French front and cut off the defenders of Peper Heights.

The renewed attack on that salient began after a long preliminary bombardment on Wednesday. German columns started to deploy from Hardsaumont Wood on the right and at the same time a division advanced on the village of Vaux. The latter attack failed with heavy losses to the Germans.

The French artillery fire was so terrible that even the Germans were unable to push an attack on any point of the Douaumont plateau. During the night they brought up masses of reserves and the fighting began with renewed fury on Thursday. During the morning and the afternoon three desperate onslaughts were made by Pomeranian and Brandenburg regiments.

In the first and second attacks the assaults, who fought with great bravery, reached the French barbed wire, but so fierce was the hail of bullets from the machine guns and rifles that the gray-coated legions melted away. The officers rallied their men again and again until no more were left to rally.

The third attack began about 5 o'clock in the afternoon. It was even more violent than those which preceded. For more than an hour the Germans came on in serried ranks, hurling themselves, regardless of cost, against the ridges held by the Frenchmen. At last the defenders' line wavered at two points, but only momentarily, and the counter attack, driven home with the bayonet, drove the Germans back to the shelter of the Chabrettes of the Hardsaumont ravines.

The Germans then resumed the bombardment, plunging up the ground and pulverizing the rocks with hundreds of big shells. The fourth advance was made after dusk by fresh Prussian brigades who had replaced the troops engaged in the morning and afternoon attacks. After desperate fighting they managed to get a footing on the extreme edge of the plateau, whence they pushed forward into the houses on the north side of the village.

The Germans now hold Douaumont village, but the French dominate them from commanding heights. As both sides there are fairly evenly matched it is likely that the village will change hands more than once before the battle ends. The experts say that German possession of it is only temporarily and that the technical advantage remains with the French, whose lines continue unbroken.

CITY MAY RECOVER \$210,000 BONUSES THROUGH CIVIL SUIT

(Continued from First Page.)

office, testified she has not seen him in six or eight weeks, though she has been there every day. He telephoned last Wednesday and asked for Mr. Higgins. After talking to Mr. Young on the wire Mr. Higgins went out. Q. Have you sent any mail to Mr. Young? A. No.

Q. Was Mr. Young's call local or out of town? A. I think it was a local call.

Q. Is yours a private number? A. No.

Q. Does some one from the office call on Mr. Young every day? A. No.

Q. Does John A. Young call at the office? A. He has the privilege of coming in there.

Q. Has the mail been accumulating in the office since he last left the city? A. Yes.

Q. And none has been forwarded? A. No.

Q. Is his mail usually forwarded? A. Yes; when he is going to be absent for a length of time.

Q. T. P. Sherman, trust clerk of the Guaranty Trust Company, testified regarding documents found, following the death, in the late Andrew Freedman's home. He said he took the papers to the Guaranty Trust Company to pass through the hands of the executors, but took Freedman's checks and thirty-eight files of letters to Samuel Undermyer.

Counsel Moss declared the Guaranty

Trust Company had merely picked out the papers from Mr. Freedman's estate which it believed the committee ought to see and kept back those it believed the committee ought not to see.

"Our witnesses all seem to get the same sort of advice," said Senator Thompson.

"And I guess it all comes from the same source," exclaimed Counsel Moss.

Senator Thompson said he would present to the Senate next week the conduct both of the Guaranty Trust witnesses and the committee witnesses.

"The answers of this witness," said Mr. Moss, "show that my information as to what was in Andrew Freedman's house was correct. Now, I am convinced from the same information that the late Andrew Freedman, shortly before his death, took down to his house at Red Bank, N. J., bundles of papers, weighing in all some thirty pounds. I am convinced that Andrew Freedman knew as much about the affairs of the Interborough Company as any man in the world. Those papers were taken there and what was done was done. This witness must know all about them."

During his examination Sherman had professed to know very little about the matter. Senator Thompson said he would take up the matter next week. He asked:

"Did you find any evidence that Mr. Freedman had a London bank account or a Paris bank account?"

"No. I found no evidence that Mr. Freedman had any foreign bank account."

Perley Morse, the committee's expert accountant, told of his investigation of the "prior determination" account, which the Interborough alleged it had spent on new buildings before the signing of the dual contracts.

Mr. Morse said he found in the Interborough general ledger the record of a payment, June 5, 1913, of \$125,000 cash. This, according to the testimony of Interborough Auditor Gaynor, he said, was the bonus to President Shoen. On Sept. 26, 1913, was the ledger entry of payment of \$50,000, the bonus to Mr. Rodgers. On Aug. 7, 1912, there was an entry of \$10,000, the payment of the bonus to Auditor Gaynor. All of these were entered from the cash book.

Mr. Morse read from the Interborough's journal entries of May 31, 1914, crediting "other suspense" account and debiting "work in progress" account, which ultimately lands in the books as "plant and equipment."

These items were: \$2,400,139.25, \$127,171.30, \$254,232.99, \$250,901.94, \$21,285.04.

SENATE ARMY BILL PROVES REGULAR FORCE OF 178,000

Federalizes National Guard With Peace Strength of 217,000 Men.

HAS RESERVE SYSTEM.

Federal Volunteers Comparable to Continental Army Plan. Is Another Feature.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The Senate Army Bill was introduced today by Chairman Chamberlain of the Military Committee. It proposes the most thorough measures of military preparedness ever presented to Congress in peace times, and is the first of the national defense bills urged by President Wilson to be completed and introduced.

The measure proposes to increase the peace strength of the regular army to 178,000 men of all arms, to federalize the National Guard with a peace strength of 217,000 men, to create a Federal volunteer army comparable to the Continental Army proposed by former Secretary Garrison of the War Department, to provide adequate reserve systems of the regulars and guardsmen under short term enlistments with the colors, to create a far-spread reserve of engineers, doctors, mechanics and all other civilian supporters of the fighting troops, and to provide an officers' reserve corps with definite obligations to the Government.

Under the Senate plan, federalization of the National Guard is proposed, under a military pay bill and the authority of the national Government over the body in times of peace or war, widely extended.

"It is the most comprehensive measure in the way of preparing ever proposed," Senator Chamberlain said. "The essential features comprise a permanent increase of the regular army to enable the mobilized force to be organized in divisions and brigades, to provide a sufficient corps of coast artillery to man existing and approved new batteries."

"The new mobile army will comprise sixty-four regiments of infantry, organized into seven divisions, twenty-five regiments of cavalry, organized into two divisions, and the remaining regiments attached to infantry divisions; twenty-one regiments of field artillery, organized into three divisions. This will give proper proportions to Panama, Hawaii and the Philippines and provides four infantry and two cavalry divisions within the regular army."

In addition to the reorganization of the regular army, provision is made for the organization of volunteer forces in each Congressional District. Federal and State appropriations for the National Guard and other features intended to build up that force are included. The volunteer force authorized is to be strictly under the control of Governors in any way. "Provision is made for an officers' reserve corps and for a reserve of non-commissioned officers to be drawn from the ranks of the regular army and to be used in the control of Governors in any way."

"When the committee adjourns today it will be until next Thursday, when its members will reconvene in the corner of the court room in the Municipal Building."

"WITNESSES ALL ROGUES," MARSHALL WROTE COMMITTEE

(Continued from First Page.)

ment with members of Labor's National Peace Council for alleged propaganda conspiracy. From questions asked by Walter J. Walsh, counsel for Representative J. W. Buchanan, the complainant against Mr. Marshall, it was inferred the Government had made an attempt to effect a combination with Lamar and had failed.

Carl E. Whitney, former counsel to Lamar, was put on the witness stand and asked this question:

"Did District Attorney Marshall ever discuss with you the topic of Lamar becoming a witness for the Government?"

Mr. Whitney pleaded privilege and was advised by the committee that he need not answer.

"Would you give testimony, if your former client waived the privilege?" was asked.

"Yes," replied Mr. Whitney, "but he has not yet done so to my knowledge."

"Would it influence you if I told you the source of my information was David Lamar himself?"

"I would not feel permitted to disclose anything until released by the committee," replied the witness.

Mr. Whitney was excused until later. Counsel for the complainants imputed interesting disclosures would be forthcoming regarding Lamar when the committee resumed its sessions.

A brief excursion was taken by the committee into the Oliver Osborne mystery. Clarence F. Le Gendre, photographer on the staff of The World, testified he sought to obtain pictures of James W. Osborne and Rae Tanager together and that the Slade brothers, her counsel, offered to assist by having the girl go wherever

in Le Bois des Morts, which is the Woods of the Dead, the troops of France and Germany have been grappling since the outbreak of the war. The little forest stretch has been well named, for beneath its shell torn boughs and beside its splintered trunks thousands upon thousands of the youth of two nations have fallen in death. And yet in those charnel acres, where death is overlord, there has arisen a fraternal feeling between the opposing legions that exists nowhere else along the line of battle from Switzerland to the Channel.

What is probably one of the most interesting stories of war as it is being waged along the French and German battle line ever brought to these peaceful shores is that of Donald Walden of No. 294 Jefferson Avenue, Brooklyn, who has returned home for a rest after a year's service with the American Ambulance Corps. Walden brings back with him the Croix de Guerre, won for gallantry under fire on July 4, 1915. He is a son of Charles F. Walden, Treasurer of the Meade Transfer Company.

During his service abroad Walden served with motor ambulances along the entire French front, but he spent the greater portion of his time in the vicinity of Pont-a-Mousson, where the greatest French casualties of the war have been sustained. There he was the shadow of the Woods of the Dead.

Walden watched men go to their death by thousands and helped bear other thousands of mangled men to the military hospitals.

Walden is a modest young chap, extremely reluctant to talk about himself, but anxious to give praise to his fellows and the troops they have served so well.

There has been continual fighting in and about Pont-a-Mousson since the declaration of war. It was in this vicinity that the French Twentieth Army Corps held the Germans during their terrific drive during the Battle of the Marne. The Woods of the Dead have been fought over scores of times, and the riddled, torn and splintered trees stand grim spectres between the struggling lines.

GERMANS HELPED AMERICANS CELEBRATE THE FOURTH.

On July 1 last year the Americans in the ambulance service and with the French troops decided to have a celebration on July 4. They had foregathered in a shell-scarred caravan-serio in Pont-a-Mousson. Hardly had they begun a discussion of Independence Day plans than the air was filled by the shrieks of German shells, and one and all they scattered to the rear of the ambulance. The moment, they knew, was the prelude to a German charge.

"About noon on the Fourth we heard a shell and saw a German plane," said Walden. "We knew that the Germans had begun their charge. This battle yell is the most terrible thing I ever listened to. It can be heard above more than one third of the war strength of reservists or recruits in event of war."

"This gives a peace strength for the regular army of about 178,000 men and a war strength of about 250,000, which, with the Federal volunteers and National Guard, should eventually provide a much better state of defense than at present. Summer of next year the Government will be able to attach themselves to any of the forces authorized permanently."

Mr. Osborne might be and there identify him.

Mr. Le Gendre later met Mr. Osborne in District Attorney Marshall's office and sought to have the meeting arranged. To this Mr. Osborne demurred and suggested in its place, Le Gendre says, that the photographer make up a "fake" picture of Mr. Osborne and Rae Tanager together.

Mr. Marshall assented to this and Mr. Le Gendre did so. He took the picture to Mr. Osborne and the District Attorney and says it was suggested to him that he attempt to get the Slade brothers to buy it from him.

Mr. Le Gendre refused to be a party to any such proceeding. The picture was never published or used by him.

On cross examination, Mr. Le Gendre maintained the suggestion for the "fake" picture came from Mr. Osborne and was approved by the District Attorney.

One of the charges in the indictment of the Slades is that they attempted to make and use a fake picture of James W. Osborne and Rae Tanager taken together.

Another phase of Mr. Le Gendre's activity was a humorous account of the long wait in District Attorney Marshall's office for the elusive Oliver Osborne to appear and finally the joke played by one of the photographer's friends appearing as the mysterious individual.

Referring to the testimony yesterday of Max D. Steiner that he supposed Rae Tanager's interests were protected by counsel when she signed a waiver for him to tell the District Attorney the story of her call upon him, Slade & Slade state that at that time Tanager's friends advised her to assist by having the girl go wherever

Brooklyn Boy, Back From War, Tells of "Glorious 4th" at Front

Bullets, Shells and Desperate Charge Interrupted "Party" Planned by Donald Walden of Ambulance Corps in the "Woods of the Dead."

Describes How Men Go Mad in Trenches as They Wait for Order to Charge—Yell of Battle Rising Above Shriek of Shells Chills Blood.

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DONALD WALDEN (ON LEFT) AND HIS COMPANIONS

Walden has known of cases where French soldiers have gone over to the German trenches to engage in pincushion games.

"Then," continued Walden, "there have been times when the French troops were setting up barbed wire entanglements and the neighboring Germans would come out of their warrens to assist. The Germans would hold the posts while their French enemies would drive them back with big hammers. Once the French troops had been having a lot of fun with the Germans, who were but a couple of yards away, by charging them with not having enough to eat. A short time later there was a call from the German trenches. The French fighters in the Woods of the Dead, looking out of their ditches to behold two of the stoutest Germans they ever beheld."

"These stout Germans clambered out of their trench, the buttons on their coats about ready to pop, and smiled over at us as they rubbed their stomachs. Alongside of them were a few French soldiers, who were pointing to their fat brethren, demanding to know whether it looked as though they were starving to death. The French soldiers laughed and cheered the two stout Germans and a few minutes later the sniping was renewed."

MEN GO MAD UNDER THE STRAIN OF ANTICIPATING DEATH.

"The worst part of war, as I saw it, that period just preceding a charge. An hour before an attack is to be made the ambulances are notified to be ready to take care of the wounded. The men in the trenches are filled with rum, go to sleep, and then they are wakened by the awful danger. There is a period during which a certain number of men, filled with rum, go to sleep, and then they are wakened by the awful danger. There is a period during which a certain number of men, filled with rum, go to sleep, and then they are wakened by the awful danger."

Just before the charge and during the waiting, anticipating that precedes it, is when the men go insane. Thousands upon thousands of soldiers have lost their reason during that period. Now before a charge is made the ambulances are notified to be ready to take care of the wounded. The men in the trenches are filled with rum, go to sleep, and then they are wakened by the awful danger.

"The men in the trenches have grown so used to death that nothing frightens them. One of the most notable examples of this is Emile Marshall of Brooklyn. Marshall went over to France at the outbreak of the war and enlisted in a regiment that has been fighting continuously in the Woods of Death. Marshall is known as a catcher. In his Brooklyn days he played baseball, but the sort of catching he is doing now is different from that of the diamond.

"Marshall catches bombs and hand grenades. For months he has been assigned to this duty, which he has demonstrated he is peculiarly qualified for. As a bomb is thrown over by the Germans, Marshall catches it and tosses it back. His fellow Americans are believed by his fellows to be a charmed life. He says catching bombs and hand grenades is much more interesting than baseball because of the greater thrill.

"Of all the troops I have seen under fire the French impressed me the most. They suffer the most awful agonies and die like heroes. Shortly before I left the front I had a chap in my ambulance who had been hit in the abdomen by a piece of shrapnel. He had but a few minutes to live, and I lifted him out of the car and almost with his dying breath he begged my pardon for messing up the ambulance."

GERMANS HATE AND FEAR THE CANADIANS.

"The troops most hated and feared by the Germans are the Canadians. These Canadians, however, are beginning to feel that they have been imposed upon. Where English troops have been held in the rear the Canadians have been pushed forward to the sacrifice. I was near Neuve Chapelle a year ago when the Canadian contingent received its terrible baptism of fire. There is a difference between English and French time. The Canadians charged on French time to rout their enemy, only to find that they were being fired upon by their English brothers. It was absolute stupidity that resulted in the heavy Canadian casualties."

Walden has brought back with him from France a large collection of trophies. These include helmets of French and German soldiers, bayonets, cartridge belts, rifles, hand grenades, bombs, revolvers and parts of uniforms. Walden is making plans to return to the Woods of the Dead.

DEFENDER OF VERDUN LOVED AS A FIGHTER

Petaim, at Sixty, Is Tireless and Shares Hardships of Men Who Adore Him.

PARIS, March 4.—General Henri Philippe Petaim, one of the hardest, keenest and most energetic of French generals, is in command at Verdun. He is within a month of his sixtieth birthday, but is as agile as a man half his age, owing to his belief in physical culture, which he has applied to the men under him throughout his career.

Gen. Petaim was about to retire as a colonel when the war began. He soon came to the front and was singled out by Gen. Joffre as a Chamois retreat. He was promoted rapidly until placed in command of an army.

He directed battle from the seat of a machine gun automobile, which once served him for a week as office and bedroom. He has changed his chauffeur fourteen times in two months.

The soldiers adore Gen. Petaim because he is always ready to share their toils and hardships. Recently, in Champagne, he led a company at double quick for two miles across heavy ground.

An illustration of his soldier's spirit is given in the proud reply of a Colonial Sergeant to a friend who reproached him with his extravagance while on leave.

"We of Petaim's division," he said, "never save money. We don't live to use it."

AMMUNITION HIDDEN IN GERMAN'S WELL

SHANGHAI, March 4.—The police have discovered five cases of artillery ammunition at the bottom of a well in the garden attached to the residence of the German who was said to have been the instigator of a plan to send war munitions secretly to India.

A despatch from Shanghai in last October said that three Chinese had been placed on trial there charged with having in their possession 130 pistols and 20,000 cartridges and that it was testified that a German had delivered them to the Chinese with instructions to ship them to India, hidden in specially constructed packages.

KING'S STALLION TO CANADA.

Horse Suffragette Stopped in Derby Given for Breeding.

OTTAWA, March 4.—King George V. has presented to the Canadian Government his stallion Anmer for the breeding of remounts. This horse ran in the Derby in 1913 when the Suffragette, Miss Delver, ran out, clutched his bridle rein and was killed. The horse was brought down and put out of the race. His sire, Florio II, was a full brother to Perambona and Diamond Jubilee, both of which won the Derby and the King Edward.

Colds cause trips.

To keep the colds and flu from spreading, it is suggested that you take a trip to the city of the future. LAXATIVE PROMOTION.

W. L. GUY'S SIGNATURE ON BOX. 25c. Adm.

IRISH MEET HERE, DEMANDING DEFEAT OF THE BRITISH

Goff's Speech Sounds the Key-note of the Clan-na-Gael's Old Time Battle Cry.

MGR. BRANN'S PRAYER.

Weeps for Freedom of Ireland—Many Women Delegates Present.

Men and women of Irish birth or descent, to the number of about 1,000, are in convention to-day at the Hotel Astor for the purpose of starting a movement to take advantage of England's difficulties in an effort to obtain freedom for Ireland. The movement also contemplates a campaign to embarrass England by hampering recruiting in Ireland.

The hope that Germany will defeat Great Britain was freely expressed by speakers and delegates. A definite programme for the convention is to be held to-morrow.

The delegates came from all parts of the United States but the majority, of course, live in this city or at convenient distances from New York. More than 250 of the delegates were women.

OLDTIMERS FIERCE IN THEIR ANIMOSITIES.

The almost fierce earnestness of the more elderly of the delegates—those of Irish birth who, in their youth, suffered imprisonment, indignity or injustice from the English Government—was an outstanding feature of the gathering.

Victor Herbert, the composer, opened the convention in a short address introducing Mr. Brann. The venerable clergyman was deeply affected by the warmth of the greeting he received. He said he had come but a short time before from the bedside of Dr. Thomas Addis Emmet, who is seriously ill. Dr. Emmet, he said, had expressed the hope that the convention would devote itself to projects which would result in the complete freedom of Ireland. Mr. Brann then formally opened the convention with the following prayer, uttered while tears were streaming down his cheeks:

"Oh, God, Eternal God, save Ireland; make her free and punish her enemies."

DELEGATES SING THE "STAR-SPANGLED BANNER."

At the suggestion of Mr. Brann, the delegates united in singing the "Star-Spangled Banner," with Victor Herbert at the piano. Justice John W. Goff then delivered an address as Chairman of the convention, after which an adjournment was taken until the late afternoon.

Active in arranging the details of the convention are Jeremiah A. O'Leary, who has addressed many German audiences since the outbreak of the war; Justice Daniel F. Conahan and Justice John W. Goff, Denis A. Spellacy; John Devoy, the editor; Robert Ford, editor of the Irish World; James K. McGuire of New Rochelle, who has written a pro-German war book; and T. St. John Claffney, who was recalled by this Government from Munich, where he was a United States Consul.

Some of these gentlemen have long been prominent in the Clan-na-Gael. Others who have been unwavering advocates of physical force in the fight of Ireland for Home Rule and apostles of the principle that "England's difficulty is Ireland's opportunity," are Victor Herbert, who was born in Ireland but was educated in Germany; Justice Peter A. Hendrick, Rt. Rev. Monsignor Edward A. Brann, Rev. Mr. Philip A. McDevitt of Philadelphia, Martin M. Lomax of Boston, Humphrey O'Sullivan, the rubber heel magnate, O'Neill Ryan of St. Louis, Hugh O'Neill of Chicago, Jeremiah J. Lynch of Butte, Mont., Francis J. Sullivan of San Francisco and John Delahanty of this city.

The call named 10 o'clock as the hour for beginning the proceedings, but the entire morning was taken up with registering delegates and issuing credentials. Owing to the fact that the Astor grand ballroom is just about large enough to seat the convention in comfort, it was decided to exclude the public from the deliberations.

The dominant note of comment heard before the convention assembled was absolute lack of confidence in the promises of England that Ireland is to have Home Rule after the war. On this point the delegates were unanimous. They proclaimed that Ireland, after the war, will be worse off than ever before, because she will have to shoulder her share of the immense war debt of Great Britain. There was also unanimous antagonism to John Redmond.

The delegates appeared to be generally under the influence of the idea, which has been industriously circulated that the press of the Eastern part of the country is all paid by British gold. Many of the Western delegates were quite violent on this point. Altogether the general atmosphere was that of a Clan-na-Gael

gathering of twenty or twenty-five years ago and a considerable percentage of the delegates are men who were prominent in those assemblies. Age may have slackened their physical vigor, but time has not abated their hatred of England.